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VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Daily Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1902.

NO. 145.

Purses

Do not be content to carry that dilapidated old purse of yours and run the risk of losing those odd nickels, when a very few of them will buy you a new one.

We have them as low as 75c.

Our assortment of purses is an unusually large one. It embraces purses of seal, alligator, walrus, fine morocco, lizard and other fine leathers, all carefully finished and lined. American and European styles. We can satisfy you.

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Imported direct from the Craigellachie Distillery.

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| Evaporated Apricots | 10c per pound |
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Paper Hanging, Painting, Glazing

By Experienced Mechanics. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

STEAMER DAMAGED.

The Potter ran on Reef, But Has Now Been Taken to Ladysmith.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Oct. 20.—Steamship Potter, Capt. Andrews, shortly after leaving Ladysmith on Saturday night loaded with coal for Juneau, Alaska, ran on a reef in Porter's Pass, and had a large hole ripped in her hull. The Potter was taken off at high tide yesterday and towed back to Ladysmith, where the cargo is now being transferred to the ship Kinross. The Potter has six feet of water in her hold, and is badly damaged.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Many Have Declared Their Willingness to Assist the Macedonians.

(Associated Press.)
Rome Oct. 20.—Many Italians are volunteering in support of the Macedonian cause and they have appealed to General Ricotti Garibaldi to assume their leadership. The general, however, thinks that the time is not yet ripe. He expects that spring will see the revolt spreading seriously in Albania and other Turkish provinces, in which event he says he will not hesitate to lead Italian volunteers in operations in Albania.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

(Associated Press.)
San Diego, Cal., Oct. 20.—Col. John C. Moore, a newspaper writer of this city, died suddenly last night of paralysis, aged 80 years. He was an Englishman and a veteran of the Crimean war. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army.

POTATOES

75c per 100 lbs.
Free delivery.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

QUARREL ENDED IN DEATH.

One Man Was Killed and Two Others Injured.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—A political quarrel, beginning with an argument on the coal strike, and followed by an attack upon Socialism, ended last night in the death of Jas. Wolf and the injury of two others. The fight, which took place in the saloon of Jas. Wallace, 313 Fulton street, was participated in by five men.

STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Woman and Child Killed and Man Probably Fatally Injured.

Guilford, Ind., Oct. 18.—Jake Miller, wife and child, of Wright's Corner, were struck by an eastbound train on the Big Four railroad, due here at 5 p. m. His wife was killed instantly and the child lived only a few minutes. Miller was terribly mangled, his leg and arm were broken and he is not expected to recover. The accident was caused by the horse becoming frightened and running on the track immediately in front of the approaching train.

For stings and bites apply diluted ammonia or moistened saleratus.

MINERS GATHERED IN CONVENTION

MITCHELL'S SPEECH
TO THE DELEGATES

Urges Them to Approve Officers' Action
in Recommending Acceptance of
Arbitration Plan.

(Associated Press.)
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 20.—About 700 delegates from the United Mine Workers of America in the hard coal mining districts in Pennsylvania met at the Nesbitt theatre to-day to act on the proposal to settle the long strike by arbitration. The convention was called by President Mitchell under the rules of the union, and it is to vote on the plan which is laid before it, and explained fully in a lengthy address.

Previous to the assembling of the convention there were busy scenes at the strike headquarters in the Hart hotel, from which the miners' battle had been directed since the strike was called 122 days ago. Before 8 o'clock the miner delegates, the majority of whom arrived on the early morning trains, began to gather there. President Mitchell was the centre of interest, and until he left for the convention hall was always surrounded by his lieutenants and others. The final details for the meeting was arranged in his office this morning. The delegates were in the best of humor. Every one whose opinion was sought felt that the convention would do whatever the national leader advised.

Among the late arrivals at the convention hall was National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, selected to be the secretary of the convention. He was of the opinion that the convention will end tomorrow, and that the men will return to work on Thursday. He said that the outlook for acceptance was bright, but that there still were hints among the assembling delegates that some objected to calling off the strike until positive assurance is had that all the men will get back the positions they occupied before the strike began. If proceeds are followed, the principal part of the meeting will be conducted behind closed doors.

District President T. D. Nichols, of Scranton, called the convention to order at 10:20 a. m., and ordered that the roll call for the convention be read. This was done by Mr. Wilson. As is customary the district secretary acted as the committee on credentials. These had already completed their work, and after the convention call had been read made their reports.

The convention adjourned sharply after 11 o'clock until this afternoon. The convention was again called to order at 2:10 p. m. President Mitchell reached the theatre at 2:20. He was received with great cheering. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wilson were elected permanent president and secretary respectively of the convention. There are 662 delegates present who will cast 864 votes.

Mr. Mitchell delivered the following address to the delegates:

"Gentlemen:—In opening this convention for the transaction of business, I take pleasure in extending a warm greeting and welcome to the accredited representatives of the 150,000 men and boys, whose heroic struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment has won the admiration of the whole civilized world. Language is inadequate to express the sense of pride I feel in you and those you represent. Your noble defense of the principles of the union endears you to every man and every woman in our land who works for a livelihood. When the history of the struggles of toilers shall be written, its pages will record no event more important, no principle more ably defended, no battle more bravely fought than the contest which I earnestly hope is now about to be happily ended.

"It is not my purpose to review the progress of the strike, or even to enumerate the important events which have now passed into history. Printed indelibly upon the hearts of our people are the memories of the sufferings and hardships which have been endured. For five long months the eyes of the nation have been centred upon your actions, and it is a pleasure to say that the great heart of American people throbs in sympathy with you. It is, of course, a source of deep regret that the millions of under-paid workmen in our great cities should be the most acute sufferers by reason of this contest between ourselves and our employers, but strange as it may appear, hundreds upon hundreds of those who suffered most from the lack of fuel sent words of commendation and encouragement to us, and in many instances declared that they would suffer any privations in order that the miners and their families might secure a little happiness and sunshine instead of the gloom and sadness which has been their lot for many years.

"The debt of gratitude we owe our fellow workers in this and other lands, the debt of gratitude we owe a generous public and a friendly press who have supported and sustained us during the memorable strike, can never be adequately repaid.

"For our opponents we entertain no feeling of malice; while they have maligned our characters, impugned our motives and sought the victory by methods which we should scorn to use, yet on this day, when we secured an avenue of redress, when the realization of our hopes

and ambitions seems near, when the prospect of a brighter and happier future seems assured, we should hold out to them the hand of friendship and ask them to join us in providing for such business relations as shall for all time establish peace and tranquility in the coal fields.

"The day is past when great organizations of capital can maintain the false position that their employees shall be denied the right to organize into compact bodies and speak through the organization of which they are members. We recognize that right of capital to consolidate, to federate and to speak and act through its organization, but in accordance with these rights and privileges to capital we demand, and shall assert, the same privileges for those who toil. Between the combination of capital on one hand, and the organization of labor on the other, there should be no irreconcilable conflict; each is a factor in the economic development of our civilization, and the application of business judgment and plain common sense by each would enable them to work in harmony. While the interests of labor and capital are not by any means identical, they are, nevertheless, reciprocal; each is dependent upon the other, and under our form of government one cannot prosper without the other. Abraham Lincoln truly said that 'capital is the fruit of labor and could not exist if labor had not first existed; labor therefore deserves the first consideration.'

"That this fundamental principle will be recognized by the tribunal selected by the President of the United States, I have no reason to doubt.

"The grave question which you have been called upon to consider to-day demands and must receive utmost careful thought. Personally I should have preferred an adjustment of the difficulties existing in the anthracite field by conference with the anthracite mine owners and without the intervention of agencies not directly involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the mine operators have become so strained as to render direct negotiations at this time impossible. If the consequences of this strike affected only the interests of the operators and the workers, there would be less reason for the intervention of a third party, but the fact that a coal famine was upon the people of eastern and seaboard states, and threatened to become a national calamity, justifies the action of the chief executive of our nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining.

"The proposition submitted for your consideration may have objectionable features, and in its details may not meet with the unanimous approval of your people, but it is immeasurably better, now presented, than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal corporations.

"I am firm in my conviction that the prompt acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and those dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by continuing the conflict. I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater degree of justice than has been enjoyed in the past.

"The people of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the nation are centred upon you, and friends and foes alike demand the submission of issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the President of the United States. That there are discordant elements in this convention; that there are dissatisfied ones at home, I am fully aware; but, gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am possessed, I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers who have recommended acceptance of the proposition, that the strike be declared off and all men are then to return to work in the positions occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike, and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States."

It was moved immediately after Mr. Mitchell ended his speech that the resolution in his speech that the strike be declared off be adopted. This immediately met with the expected opposition of the mine owners, who said they did not oppose President Mitchell's recommendation, but wanted their very careful consideration.

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CHINAMAN KILLED.

Jumped From Motor Car and Was Crushed Under Wheels.

(Special to the Times.)
New Westminster, Oct. 20.—A fatal accident occurred on the electric railway this morning. As a motor and two loaded wood cars from Burnaby proceeded down the grade of the new extension to Coughlan's brickyard the cars got beyond control, and though the electric emergency brake was applied and round a curve into the yards. Some wood falling off scared two of the half-dozen Chinamen riding in the motor car, and they jumped. One struck the bank, rolling beneath the wheels and was killed, while another in a similar way had a leg broken.

FARMER'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 18.—At Smithville, a village eight miles north of here, late this afternoon, John Ward, aged 34, met death in a horrible manner.

With his wife by his side, he was operating a corn sheller when, in some manner, his clothing became caught on the shafting and his body was whirled around at a terrific rate of speed. Before his horrified wife could shut off the power his body, which struck a post at every revolution, was beaten to a shapeless mass.

For burns use equal parts of lime water and lard or sweet oil.

ONLY TWO COURSES OPEN TO MR. TARTE

RESIGNATION WOULD
CAUSE NO SURPRISE

Statement May Be Made by Premier in
a Few Days—Sir Wilfrid
Laurier's Health.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Senator Gibson, who accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his European trip, says that the Premier was at one time run down from overwork and suffering from indigestion. He consulted a specialist in Paris who told Sir Wilfrid that he was not suffering from any organic disease, but required a rest and change of diet. He followed this advice by going to Switzerland and afterwards to Italy, and rapidly recovered. The Premier is now in excellent health.

A Yukon Appointment.
F. X. Gosselin, Dominion crown and timber agent at Dawson, has been appointed assistant gold commissioner in the Yukon.

Coasting Act.
A proclamation was issued on Saturday putting in force the Coasting act of last session. This act provides that foreign built British vessels must, before engaging in coasting business, take out a license and pay 25 per cent. ad valorem on the value.

Hon. Mr. Tarte.
Hon. J. I. Tarte left for Toronto to attend a banquet of the British Empire League. The minister of public works will reply to the toast of the colonies. Before leaving for Toronto, Mr. Tarte was asked as to the truth of the report that he had sent in his resignation. "I have nothing to say," was the prompt and emphatic reply of the minister. "You must see Sir Wilfrid."

The fact, however, that Mr. Tarte was at his office at work the same as usual showed that the story about his having resigned is premature, but that it may be forthcoming at any time will surprise no one. A complete recantation or resignation are the only two things open for Mr. Tarte, as constitutional government will have to be maintained. Mr. Tarte confirmed the report that the Quebec family had been purchased by the firm it was a Protectionist Liberal newspaper. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Tarte asked for an interview with Sir Wilfrid, and as there were some parties at the time in the Premier's house Sir Wilfrid went to see Mr. Tarte. Just what passed it is hard to say, but it is significant that Mr. Tarte called at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's office this morning before going to Toronto. While the interview was going on Sir William Mulock dropped in to shake hands with his leader, whom he had not seen since he left him in England. After the interview between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte, the Premier left for Government House to see the Governor-General, where doubtless the matter will be discussed. One thing is certain, and that is before many days are over a pronouncement on the Tarte affair will be forthcoming from the first minister.

INDIAN TROOPS MAY BE SENT TO AFRICA

To Take Part in the Campaign Against
the Mad Mullah in Somali-
land.

London, Oct. 20.—The British government is considering the expediency of dispatching Indian troops to Somaliland to deal with the Mad Mullah.

The British vice-consul at Berbera, Somaliland, in cabling to the foreign office here for the substance of the dispatch which was received from Colonel Wynne, commanding the British forces operating against the Mad Mullah, referred to the Mullah being in communication with "Karl Inger," the former officer of the Austrian-Hungarian army, who has several times been mentioned in connection with the Mullah's movements in Somaliland. Inger is also said to have caused the British authorities trouble in the Sudan some years ago.

Gen. H. W. Manning started from London for Somaliland two days ago in consequence of bad news from there, and will hasten the dispatch of reinforcements from Berbera.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Challenge to the French Government to
Carry Out Radical Pro-
gramme.

Paris, Oct. 20.—With the opening of business in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Ernest Roche (Nationalist) introduced a bill providing for the separation of church and state, the abolition of the budget of public worship and the suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican. The bill was presented as a challenge to the government to carry out the Radical programme. Mr. Roche declared that the question had figured long enough in the Radical platform, and that if the struggle against the congregation was sincere the government ought to carry out the separation of the church and state.

HUNT CLUB GYMKHANA.

Enjoyable Programme of Races on
Saturday—Good Attendance.

There was a good attendance at the Victoria Hunt Club gymkhana at Colwood on Saturday, and everybody enjoyed the interesting competitions that took place. The jumping contest first on the programme was especially well-contested, eventually resulting in a victory for Mrs. Langley's pony Satan, which was ridden by T. P. Patton. The pony cleared 4 feet 2 inches, thus winning the cup presented by Lieut.-Colonel Grant. Ruby, ridden by Wilmot Smith, B. N., cleared 4 feet 10 inches in the jumping competition for horses, Mr. Patton's Mary Anderson coming second.

Lieut. Calthorpe, R. N., and Miss Eva Loewen won the hat trimming contest, the race being both interesting and exciting. Jos. Pemberton captured the Victoria Cross race in the final heat, and also won the obstacle race, Lieut. Calthorpe second. The cigarette and paraffin race was won by T. P. Patton and Mrs. Langley, while the former also won the tilting and Turf race, cutting events. One of the trophies in the pony jumping contest was a handsome clock presented by C. E. Redfern. Altogether the afternoon was a very enjoyable one.

OFFICIAL TEST OF THE PACIFIC CABLE

A Speed of One Hundred Letters a
Minute Expected Over the
Line.

A. L. Dearlove, one of the engineers representing the Pacific Cable Board, is in the city to-day. He will leave this evening for Bamfield Creek, where he will make the official test of the cable line for his company preparatory to its being taken over by that company. With the line completed to Fanning Island, this is by far the longest cable in the world. With such a length there are necessarily many difficulties to be overcome. Of these the Pacific Cable Board were not ignorant before undertaking the task, and everything possible was done in the preparation of the plans and the construction of the line that these difficulties should be overcome.

The Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, to which was committed the work of laying this cable, did so under the direct supervision of the engineers of the Pacific Cable Company, so that the work was carried out in such a manner as to overcome as they thought best all the difficulties in the way of doing it. The work has been accomplished by the construction company, and Mr. Dearlove regards the cable as a model in every respect. As one of the engineers who has had to do with it from its inception to the idea up to its accomplishment, he believes it will prove equal to all that was expected of it.

For thirty days, however, it will be subjected to a severe test by him to prove its worth in every respect. At the end of these thirty days of trial, if found satisfactory, it will be formally turned over to the Pacific Cable Company.

Among the important parts of the test will be that of the working speed. The being of such length it is a difficult matter to transmit the necessary electric current for expeditions work. Every precaution has been taken to overcome this, among which is the use of a new transmitter, the invention of Mr. Dearlove himself, which is known as the Dearlove transmitter. It is fondly expected by the engineer that a speed of one hundred letters a minute will be accomplished on the cable line.

Mr. Dearlove was the engineer representing the Pacific Cable Company who had charge of the laying of the first section of the cable from New Zealand to Suva by the Anglia. Upon the accomplishment of that portion of the work he returned to London, England, and very shortly afterwards left on his present mission.

The section from Fanning to Suva, which is now being laid by the Anglia, will, Mr. Dearlove expects, take about fifteen days. If all goes satisfactorily the work should, he thinks, be accomplished about November 5th. This will give the company almost a month to spare over the time in which the contract was to have been carried out.

In reply to a question as to the authenticity of the report that arrangements had been made for the construction of a cable line from the Hawaiian Islands to connect with the cable line which is nearing completion, Mr. Dearlove gave the opinion that it was premature. He had left London on October 4th, and was in close consultation with Mr. Reynolds, the Chief of the Pacific Cable Company, for some time previous to his leaving. Had an arrangement been arrived at in any way as perfect as the report stated, he is sure Mr. Reynolds would have mentioned it to him. He knew there was some grounds for the report and that the subject had been discussed, but it had not, he felt sure, reached the perfect state which it was said to have done.

In addition to Mr. Dearlove, there is at the Vernon D. Osborne, from Canoe, who will be a member of the staff at Bamfield Creek. They leave this evening together with J. Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph, by the Queen City for Bamfield.

Messrs. Torrey and Draper, who have been continuously testing the cable line at Bamfield since the laying commenced, have returned to the city on their way back to England. Mr. Willetts, who has also been to the testing staff, remains at Bamfield.

The buildings at the station have not yet been completed, but all necessary dispatch is being made with its construction.

THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSION

PREMIER OBLIGED
TO REMAIN AT HELM

Keeping His Colleagues and the Public
Guessing as to the Ultimate
Turn of Affairs.

Since the return of the Premier from his trip to the northern portion of this island there has been a revival of interest in the political situation as manifested across the bay. The Premier has now been home for weeks from the coronation, and yet he has not handed in his resignation to His Honor, despite his apparent desire to do so. This delay is taken to indicate that complications have arisen in regard to the succession which cannot be readily overcome and that against his inclination and his will Mr. Dunsmuir is remaining in the saddle until fewer hands clutch at the reins.

In the meantime the First Minister is keeping his colleagues guessing regarding the future. It is doubtful if even those associated with him in the ministry know his mind in regard to the future any better than his acquaintances.

Messrs. Prior and Eberts are painfully interested in the outcome, for on the next move of the Premier depends to a large degree the political futures of both gentlemen. Of course, Colonel Prior is said to have a written undertaking from the Premier, given in the desperate days of the Victoria bye-election, that if the ministerial minister could not present the government with Mr. Bodwell's scalp Mr. Dunsmuir would give to him the kingdom, after he had attended the coronation ceremonies.

But while Colonel Prior was busy attending political conventions and seeking the Conservative party leadership in order to increase his prestige, the Attorney-General was at the Premier's elbow in London, and doubtless found time to snatch from the Tommy Homa case to increase his own popularity with the First Minister.

Whatever the cause, it is certain that Mr. Dunsmuir now inclines more to Mr. Eberts than to Colonel Prior, and this preference is said to have been shown during the past week in a manner which gave pain to some other ambitious souls in the ministry. A cabinet council had been summoned and most of the ministers had gathered, but after waiting for a couple of hours the Attorney-General subsequently learned that the Premier had intercepted the Premier and that the two had been in consultation during the time set for a more comprehensive conference.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. W. C. Wells, has been anxious to leave for Ottawa, where he wishes to represent the province before the Privy Council in the New Westminster bridge difficulty. But with the future so wrapped in doubt, it is unlikely that Mr. Wells will go far from his office at the present time.

SMELTER IN OPERATION.

The First Charge Treated in Converter
Yesterday—Interesting Process.

A number of Victorians yesterday took in the excursion to Crofton, the attraction being the smelter, which is now in operation. They went on the 7 o'clock train to Sidney, where connection was made with the steamer Union, which was waiting for them. There was considerable fog when the steamer started, but this gradually lifted and the trip proved a very pleasant one.

Upon arrival at Crofton the natural course of the visitors was to the big establishment, which has commenced the smelting of ores. Interest in the plant was accentuated by the fact that the blow-in of the converter was taken place and everybody was on the qui vive to behold this process. The converter is the big boiler like receptacle in which the matte is freed of impurities, principally through the agency of air blasts, and when this is done the refined product is run into big moulds, the genuine article, and ready for the market. During the morning a couple of the furnaces were busy fulfilling their functions preparing the ore for its final process in the converter.

The matte was then transferred to the converter, the first charge, it is understood, to be so treated. It was from Lenora ore and amounted to about seven tons. The process of treatment in the converter renders it necessary to tip the big receptacle at intervals to allow the slag to pour out. Unfortunately one of the tips was ill-timed, and the molten stream splattered in all directions, causing the men at the lever to let go and bolt. Over went the whole converter, pouring its entire contents, matte and slag, not for them, was the ground. Two tremendous reports accompanied this mishap, and there was a general scattering of spectators. Several streams of hose were turned on the lurid mass, which gradually became a blackened heap. The men who were operating the converter said that owing to the peculiarity of the Lenora matte they were unable to judge the exact moment in which to tip and delayed the operation too long. The matte was just about half treated when the accident occurred.

"Whistling for half an hour after meals," says Mr. Allen, "the best possible aid to digestion." Try it, weak-nerves, slender-tarotaries, try mine, and profit by my experience."

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Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Bricks, Fire Clay, Etc.

WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA.

SUFFERINGS OF SHIPWRECKED CREW

DETAILS OF LOSS
OF THE J. B. WARD

Rosalie Will Be Laid Off For Repairs—
Kosmos Lner Reports Severe
Earthquake.

Steamer Portland on her return from
Nome brought details of the loss of the
little Unalakas schooner J. B. Ward in
Inanuk bay, Unimak island, reported
in the Times on Friday last. Her pas-
sengers and crew escaped through the
greatest good fortune. Five of the num-
ber came near starving to death after
reaching land.

The Ward left Unalakas on August
29th for Sunciga island, famous for its
blue foxes, with two passengers and lum-
ber and stores for the settlement on the
island. "Heavy weather was encountered
at Inanuk bay and the vessel put in
there for a harbor on September 5th.
"Wind and sea drove in so strong that
on the evening of the sixth both chains
having parted, the crew was hurried up
on the beach. The crew and passengers
got ashore in open boats with the great-
est difficulty. They came near being
swamped repeatedly. A two-hatch bi-
darka was dispatched to Unalakas for
assistance, arriving there on September
25th. On the following day the United
States Manning arrived at Unalakas
from patrol duty in Behring sea. She
at once set out to the rescue of the
Ward's shipwrecked, leaving in the face
of a terrific gale. Upon her arrival in
Inanuk bay she could get no commu-
nication with the shore on account of the
heavy seas. At 8 a.m. on September
28th she attempted to send a boat, but
found it impossible to get through the
surf.

"Three hours later a successful land-
ing was made with the whole boat and
a picked crew in charge of Lieut. S.
P. Edmonds. The crew was the racing
crew which had recently won the rig-
races with H.M.S. Shearwater and the
United States revenue cutter Bear at
Dutch Harbor. The boat passed through
considerable water, washed out spare oars
and gear and was due to the strong
gulling of the crew that the boat suc-
ceeded in making the landing without
ceasing.

"They took on board the shipwrecked
men and returned to the Manning after
the surf had somewhat subsided. The
men were destitute, having lived on fish
for several days. The Ward's master,
Hugh McGlohan, of Unalakas, reports
there is nothing left of the vessel. The
people of Unalakas were enthusiastic
in their praise of the Manning in going
out so quickly and in the face of such
adverse weather conditions."

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH.

The Kosmos liner Denderah, which
reached San Francisco from Hamburg
on Friday last, brought news of heavy
damage wrought by an earthquake and
tidal waves on September 27th at Salina
Grus. The earthquake occurred three days
before the Denderah arrived at that
port, and the Kosmos liner's officers were
not altogether surprised at the wrecked
appearance of the town, for on September
23rd, when off San Jose de Guatema-
la, the Denderah was tossed and
tumbled in alarming manner as the re-
sult of a heavy submarine disturbance.
The pier at Salina Grus was completely
destroyed and part of the breakwater
was washed down by the tidal wave. A
number of buildings were toppled over
and the inhabitants were in a state of
alarm at the prospect of further distur-
bance. The effects of the earthquake were
manifest all along the coast. At San
Benito, the destruction of the lighter
landing rendered impossible any com-
munication with the shore. There was
freight at San Benito for the Denderah



Protect Yourself From Pneumonia

And the insidious advances of consump-
tion by attending to that cough at once,
and use our remedies for coughs, colds,
etc. They will relieve you imme-
diately as well as effecting a cure. We
also have on hand a full line of Great Pro-
tectant Chamale Vests. Call and see us.
Phone 440.

Dean & Hiscocks

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

and cargo for that port on the vessel.
The Denderah left her San Benito
freight further up the coast and the
next steamship will bring on from San
Benito what the Denderah was unable
to take.

The Denderah is due here en route to
Vancouver to-day.

PATTERSON'S WORK.

The United States coast and geodetic
survey steamer Patterson has returned
to the Sound from Behring sea. The
most important piece of work was that
of determining, in aid of navigation, the
true position of St. Lawrence and Un-
imak islands. Since Alaska was acquired
by the United States the government of
the latter country has never done any
regular coast and geodetic survey work
with respect to Unimak and St. Law-
rence, having relied upon the data as
to their position supplied by the Russians
years ago. Capt. Pratt found their po-
sitions practically as recorded. The heads
of these two islands are where the ships
of the great Nome fleet and the Arctic
whalers pass, going and coming.

The Russians did very little detail
work, relying chiefly upon surveys and
data compiled by their exploration parties.
In addition to determining their po-
sition, the Patterson accomplished much
in the way of map work, surveys and
soundings. She had good weather most
of the season, which enabled her to ac-
complish about as much this year as
usual.

STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The cattle shipments to the north are
now closed. Dr. J. W. Bland, V. S., has
compiled a table of figures which may
be taken as a fair comparison with the
trade of last year. The figures show a
falling off of 478 head in the number of
animals shipped this year. This may be
accounted for by the superior quality of
the stock sent in this year, as the gain
in weight more than makes up for the
loss in number. The shipments of sheep
show an increase of 2,000 head over the
consignments of last season. Unfortun-
ately this is not so advantageous to Can-
ada; as most of the sheep come from
across the line in Idaho, while the cattle
are almost entirely from this province.
The last shipment of cattle for the north
was made by P. Burns & Company on
Wednesday last by the City of Seattle.
The consignment consisted of 150 sheep,
38 hogs and 66 head of cattle.

OBJECT TO SILVERTOWN.

At San Francisco the question has been
raised that as the cable steamer Silver-
town is a British bottom she cannot lay
the cable between San Francisco and
Honolulu without violating the Coast-
wise Trading Commerce Act. The Sil-
vertown is expected to arrive at the
Golden Gate within the next few days,
and Thames within the next few days,
and several San Francisco shipping men
have called on the collector at that port
to bring forward the question. Collector
Stratton will not consider this. He is
now engaged in investigating the tariff
cables for the new company to the
Orinoco. The collector has not de-
cided to collect duty only on that part
of the cable used within the territory of
the United States—that is to say, with-
in three marine miles of the shore.

WILL BE LAID OFF.

On and after the first of the new
month and until the steamer Rosalie
has been given a thorough overhauling
the double daily service between Vic-
toria and Puget Sound ports will be dis-
continued. A steamer will be placed on
the route but will make the Port An-
gelis call and will only come on to this
city on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays. This vessel will be the Garland,
it is understood. She will be operated
in conjunction with the Majestic, and as
the Rosalie's crew are to be paid off this
service is likely to continue a consider-
able time, as the steamer is badly in
need of a general renovation.

NELL AT VANCOUVER.

The steamer Nell has reached Van-
couver from the north with 3,000 cases
of salmon, of which 700 cases were con-
signed to the Terminal City and the bal-
ance is for the Fraser. The accident to
the Nell heretofore referred to, consisted
of the breaking of her propeller bracket
when on her way to Port Essington. She
was placed on the beach and seven days
elapsed before the bracket could be re-
paired, owing to the fact that work on
the job could only be performed while
the tide was out.

THREE MONTHS' SHIPWRECKS.

Lloyd's returns, just issued, shows
that during the three months included,
the number of ships lost from all causes
was 243, and their tonnage 145,828 tons,
only about one-half the producing cap-
acity of the private shipbuilding yards in
Britain alone, so that one may readily
understand the recurrence of periods of

such great depression in the shipbuilding
trade as are likely soon to experience.
Of the vessels lost, only about one-third
the tonnage were steamers, the remain-
der being sailing vessels, for the most
part of the old iron or composite type,
these accounting for 115,000 tons of the
total. Wrecks from the most frequent
cause of loss, the number of vessels
which thus met their end being 134, of
80,004 tons, and here steamers account-
ed for 35,003 tons. Vessels abandoned
at sea number 29, of 12,606 tons, prac-
tically all sailing ships. Collisions carried
off 17 vessels, of 4,247 tons, mostly
steamers; while the vessels which
foundered numbered 26, and measured
12,514 tons. Seventeen vessels of 13,
924 tons go to swell the great fleet of
ships whose fate is unknown. Of the
total 243 vessels, only 11, measuring 4,
249 tons, met their end by that natural
method classified as "broken up, con-
demned, etc." It is gratifying to find that
the loss rate among British ships con-
tinues so low—2.2 per 1,000 tons owned,
while for the colonies it is only 4.4 per
1,000 tons. Sweden this quarter tops the
list, with 13.6 per mille, Russia comes
next with 13.3, Norway with 12.6, France
10.1, the United States 9.5, Spain 7.5,
Denmark 5.5, Germany 4.7, and Italy
4.5 per mille.

VENTURE IN TOW.

Vancouver advices report that the
steamer Venture is on her way down
from the north in tow of the tug Chief-
tain. This information has not come to
the owners, N. P. Shaw & Company,
of this city, as yet, although that firm
are of the opinion that the report is prob-
ably correct. The fact that the steamer
lost one of her propellers would neces-
sitate the vessel being towed south.

RETIRED FROM SERVICE.

A London dispatch says: "Commander
A. H. B. Williams, R. N., who lately
returned home with H. M. S. Warpite
from the Pacific section, has just re-
tired, after spending close on twenty-one
years in the service—the last three years
as the commander of the Pacific flag-
ship."

MARINE NOTES.

Drifting on a lee shore off the coast of
Brazil for twelve hours and momentarily
expecting to go into the breakers to their
destruction, was the experience of the
barque Solway and her crew, which
reached San Francisco last Wednesday
from Antwerp with cement. That the
vessel escaped was due to a combination
of excellent judgment on the part of
Capt. James and the intervention of a
kind Providence.

During a storm in Behring Sea the
schooner Alice, of Seattle, lost one of
her crew, a man named Charles Jones.
The C. P. R. steamer Tartar, freight-
ed heavily with overland cargo, will
leave for the Orient to-day.

The sugar steamer Lindenhall is ex-
pected to arrive here from the Orient on
Wednesday.

THE CONSUMPTION SITUATION.

Free Hospital for Consumptives in Graven-
hurst in Urgent Need of \$20,000.

Unless one has made himself familiar
with the consumption situation in Canada,
it is hardly possible to appreciate the
greatness of the work that has been ac-
complished by the trustees of the Free Hos-
pital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst. A
representative of this journal obtained the
other day with Mr. J. S. Robertson, sec-
retary of the National Sanatorium Associa-
tion, under whose auspices this hospital
has been established. We learned that
though the doors were opened for the ad-
mission of patients only in the end of April
last, there are now sixty patients in res-
idence, and the applications on the sec-
retary's desk are so many that the trustees
have given instructions to have accom-
modation immediately increased to 100 pa-
tients. They have undertaken this addi-
tional expense purely on faith and in re-
sponse to the pitiful calls that are coming
to the office every day from applicants.
"Within the past two hours," said Mr.
Robertson, "I have received applications
for admission from Nova Scotia, New
Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. In each
of these cases the patient is unable to
pass the medical examination, will be
admitted absolutely without a single
cent being paid for maintenance, and will
be kept in the institution as long as
their condition makes it necessary. A care-
ful estimate of the requirements of the
institution, with 100 patients in residence,
shows that at least \$20,000 will be required
to maintain this number during the year."
"But," the inquiry was made, "there is
no endowment in connection with this
institution?"

"Not a farthing," was the reply of
Secretary Robertson. "The original build-
ing was the grant of two well known To-
ronto citizens. But outside of this the in-
stitution has been furnished and will re-
quire to be maintained solely by the con-
tributions of the great mass of the Cana-
dian people. The trustees have felt that
the money required will be furnished;
nevertheless, it is a heavy undertaking for
them, and it will be calamity, with the
death rate of consumption throughout the
Dominion reaching 8,000 a year, for the
doors to be closed against applicants be-
cause of insufficiency of funds. At the
present time, with the building exten-
sions that are going on and patients
growing in as the winter approaches, the
financial needs are very urgent."
Contributions for the hospital, in large
or small amounts, may be sent to Sir
Wm. R. Meredith, president of the Na-
tional Sanatorium Association, 4
Camp street, Toronto; W. J. Gage,
chairman of the executive, 54
Front street west, Toronto; or the Na-
tional Trust Company, treasurer, King
street east, Toronto. The head office of
the association is in the Ball Building,
Toronto. J. S. Robertson, secretary—
Globe, Toronto.

VICTORIA FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Fire Station Telephone, 535.
3-Birdsedge Wt. and Superior Sts., James B.
4-Carr and Simcoe Sts., James Bay.
5-Michigan and Menzies Sts., James Bay.
6-Menzies and Niagara Sts., James Bay.
7-Montreal and Kingston Sts., James Bay.
8-Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay.
9-Dallas Rd. and Simcoe St., James Bay.
10-Vancouver and Burdett Sts., James Bay.
11-Douglas and Humboldt Sts.
12-Humboldt and Rupert Sts.
13-Yates and Broad Sts.
14-Port and Government Sts.
15-Johnson and Government Sts.
16-Douglas St. between Port and View.
17-Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
18-View and Blanchard Sts.
19-Port and Quadra Sts.
20-Yates and Cook Sts.
21-Cadboro Bay Rd. and Stanley Ave.
22-Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Bds.
23-Cadboro Bay and Richmond Bds.
24-Quadra and Pandora Sts.
25-Charlton and Hinchcliff Sts.
26-Caledonia and Cook Sts.
27-Spring Ridge.
28-North Charlton St. and Stanley Ave.
29-Douglas and Discovery Sts.
30-Government and Princess Sts.
31-King's Rd. and Second St.
32-Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside.
33-Oaklands Fire Hall.
34-Cormorant and Store Sts.
35-Discovery and Store Sts.
36-John and Bridge Sts.
37-Catharine St., Victoria West.
38-Springfield Ave. and Esplanade Rd.
39-Douglas St. and Burnside Rd.

AUDIENCE HELD IN ENCHANTMENT

ROYAL ITALIAN BAND OPENED ENGAGEMENT

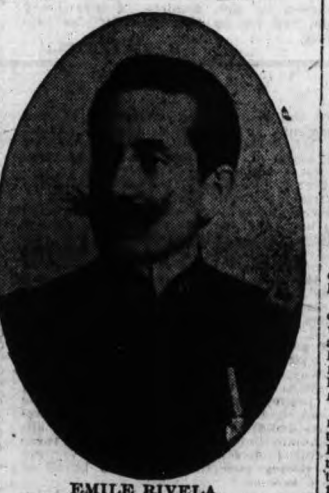
At the Victoria Theatre Last Night—
Riviera a Worthy Successor to
Creator.

The changes that have been made in
the personnel of the Royal Italian band
during the past year certainly have not
impaired its efficiency. When these
splendid players first arrived on this con-
tinent from the land of Verdi they estab-
lished a standard that their manager has
striven to sustain. That he has succeed-
ed is incontestably proven at the con-
cert in the Victoria theatre last evening.

In completeness of instrumentation, pre-
cision, tone and every other respect the
superb organization under the control of
Riviera fully parallels the band that
owed its musical allegiance to the pic-
turehouse Creator.

For two hours last night the audience
was held spellbound by the wondrous
art of this body of men. So perfect is
their ensemble that they must be consid-
ered as one mighty instrument responding
with absolute harmony to the touch of
the presiding genius, the master who
manipulates the keys. But individually,
also, these performers command recogni-
tion. The talented Signor Palma, with
his golden-toned trumpet, the harpist,
Signor Setaro, Signor Marino with his
robust-voiced trombone and many others
equally famed as soloists are among
them. The band has lost Decimo, a fine
clarinetist, while several others went
with Creator, but their places were fil-
led by men from the sunny land of music,
among whom is Signor De Mitrin, one
of the trumpet soloists.

And Creator—the magnetic one, the
man with the mighty sweep and immen-
sable oscillations, who would cast both
arms into space and send the clouds
asunder—he has gone. His little figure
now aways before some other organiza-
tion from whom it is safe to say he will
extract every ounce of music in them,
that is if music can be weighed. But
another has Creator's place, one favor-
ed of Italy's royalty and a leader par
excellence.



EMILE RIVIERA.

Riviera is a different stamp of man
from Creator. He may not have that
great crescendo movement nor the fierce
personality that frequently directed at-
tention from the music, nor the immen-
sable name that was shaken so energeti-
cally, but he has the exquisite finesse, the
graceful method and the quiet strength
which has won for him an enviable po-
sition among Italy's conductors.

Mr. Ellery had much difficulty in get-
ting Riviera here. He is beloved of the
music-loving people of Italy, and it re-
quired a great deal of negotiation before
Signor Palma, the trumpeter who went
after him, succeeded in his rather deli-
cate mission. He received an ovation
when he appeared last night. He has
not the commanding stature of the acro-
batic Creator, but he has an impressive
personality notwithstanding. On his
breast he wore the solitary insignia of
his rank, Cavaliere, by the grace of His
Majesty Victor Emmanuel of Italy. There
were any doubts as to his ability to
produce the electrifying and inspiring
effects which distinguished the band
under Operator's baton, they were shat-
tered in very short order. With less
demonstration, he is just as magnetic,
and played upon the solitary instrument
under his control with all the consum-
mate art of a master. The band like-
wise was very cordially received. Their
grouping was different to last year's,
while their appearance in general has
been considerably improved by their at-
tractive looking new uniforms.

An exceptionally well selected pro-
gramme was opened most appropriately
with a composition by the talented con-
ductor, the march "Tasso." This number
was composed a few years ago during
the celebration of the great Italian
poet's anniversary. It was then played

by Riviera's own band, and so charmed
the audience that the King, who was
present, went forward and personally
congratulated the conductor. It was most
favorably received last night, earning a
well-deserved encore. In fact, encores
were the order of the programme, and the
band responded most liberally. Following
"The Saracen Slave," a beautiful over-
ture exquisitely rendered, came one of
the gems of the night, the trumpet solo
Rossini's immortal "Inflammatus." The
player was Signor De Mitrin, one of the
more recent acquisitions, and he estab-
lished himself as a musician of ability.
It was a grand selection and in capable
hands, so the encore that followed was
eminently natural. The band responded
with "Nearer My God to Thee," giving
this old hymn with true religious fervor.
Nothing finer has ever been heard in
this city than the concluding number of
the first part, the entire fourth act—of
Verdi's "La Traviata." It was here
that the players were really at home, no
matter how masterly they may have been
their interpretation of the other great
composers. They were playing one of the
justly celebrated creations of their re-
vered Verdi, and it is little wonder that
they made the very soul of their illustri-
ous countryman "speak" through their
music. Signor Palma interpreted the
solos falling to the part of Violetta, pro-
ducing from his instrument, the trumpet,
a tone flawless and fairly ravishing.
Signor Marino played the role of Alfredo,
his trombone work being excellent, while
Signor Carl produced an unusually fine
tone on the bombarda degree, a very
conspicuous in the slightest degree, a very
difficult feat on this instrument.

In the second part encores were im-
portunately demanded and generously
given. The grandeur of Wagner's genius
was impressed upon the audience by the
playing of Siegfried's "Funeral March,"
the majesty of the music being equalled
by the ever-popular and inspiring
"Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tann-
hauser," which was given as an encore
to Verdi's "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Lom-
bardi). Signor Setaro gave a harp selec-
tion in substitution for the trio announced
on the programme, and was recalled
three times. It was indeed a happy ar-
rangement, for Signor Setaro is un-
doubtedly the finest harpist ever heard
here. His rendering of "The Last Rose
of Summer" and encore numbers will
long be remembered.

Boiti's "Mefistofele" closed a pro-
gramme which is worthy of especial men-
tion by virtue of its arrangement.
Choice programmes are features of this
organization's engagements in Victoria.

In the time of James I. women wore small
looking-glasses in their hair.

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COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass
of water, tea or coffee, without patient's
knowledge.
Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the
disordered appetite for alcoholic stimulants
whether the patient is a confirmed inebri-
ate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard.
Impossible for anyone to have an appetite
for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial
Remedy.

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Moore, SUPERINTENDENT of the Wo-
man's Christian Temperance Union, Van-
couver, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial
Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and
the cures have been many. In many cases
the Remedy was given secretly. I cheer-
fully recommend and endorse Colonial
Remedy. Members of our Union are de-
lighted to find a practical and economical
treatment to aid us in our temperance
work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.
Price 25c. Trial package free by writing
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member of the Woman's Christian Tem-
perance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Mont-
real.

Sold in Victoria by THOS. SHOTBOLT,
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NANAIMO, B. C.

JAMES R. BOHLEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

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Stalk and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton

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An easy running kitchen makes a harmo-
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And a "Cornwall" Steel Range makes
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It has every latest device for cooking fast, saving
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Ask your local dealer about it, or write to any of
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McClary's

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MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
VANCOUVER, and
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Campbell's. New Fall Costumes



We have to-day placed in stock a ship-
ment of our new Parisian Fall Costumes.
This selection comprises the newest mate-
rials and latest Parisian fashions, and
will surprise you the style and service
you can get at reasonable prices.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

We are showing an immense range in
all the new materials and latest designs,
suitable to wear for golf, shopping, call-
ing or evening.

Sale of Men's Light and Medium Weight OVERCOATS

At this, the commencement of the Fall Overcoat season, we offer
the best value in dependable overcoats in Victoria. A strong statement,
but true, every word of it. A surprise sale of magnitude. Fine over-
coats, their only fault being a bit light in weight, marked at almost give
away prices.

We need the cash and the room, you need the coats and the warmth.
If you don't want to buy, don't! But look! Wise economy lies not in
saying money, but in spending it when good opportunities present them-
selves. Investigate.

2 Light grey and drab overcoats, light weight, medium length, size 39;
our regular prices \$7.50 and \$10.00; choice for.....\$3.50

5 Dark Oxford Grey Overcoats, medium weight, box back, raised seams,
French facings; a splendid all-wool overcoat, stylish, dressy, and up-
to-date in every particular, sizes 36, 37, 38 and 40. Our regular \$8
overcoats, now.....\$5.50

4 Dark Grey Overcoats, black satin body lining, striped sleeve lining,
one piece back and plain seams, cloth buttons, sizes 36, 37, 38 and
42; our regular price \$8, now.....\$5.25

5 Grey Worsted Overcoats, corded Italian lining, silk sewn seams and
buttonholes, one of the finest light-weight overcoats made, sizes 36,
38, 40 and 42; our regular price \$12, now.....\$7.75

2 Black Worsted Overcoats, same as above, same prices, sizes 39 and
42.

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Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55
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Miss. E. A. Mosher

English Point, Royal Battenberg, and
other hand-made laces. Materials and
latest designs in blouses, evening waists and
hat lace, etc. Patterns designed to order.
Stamping done.
ROOM 8, MOODY BLOCK.

Just Opened.

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119 DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE
CITY HALL.

All kinds of Fish, Game, Poultry, Veget-
ables, Fruit, etc., will be found in season
in our store. A share of the public's patron-
age solicited.

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Price a Week Times, per annum \$12.00
All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor, The Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 5 o'clock a.m. If received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

THE DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

O'Shea's Book Exchange, 305 Douglas St.
Baker's Cigar Stand, 28 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 80 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 51 Govt. St.
G. N. Hibben & Co., 60 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
Campbell & Cullen, Govt. and Tremont alleys.
George Madden, cor. Yates and Govt. St.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Reginald road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Faye Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
O. Kays, Dawson hotel entrance.
G. Redding, Crawford road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Madden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Vancouver-Galloway & Co.
New Westminster—J. Mory & Co.
Kamloops—Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.
Esquimalt—M. W. Simpson
Nanaimo—B. Minbury & Co.
Greenwood—Smith & McLean
Chesnut—R. C. Redding
Crofton—Jed Brownell
Mount Sicker—N. P. Finch
Sidney—L. Dickenson.

BENEVOLENCE OF TRUSTS.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is a strongly protectionist paper. To merely hint at a reduction of the tariff sends the cold shivers down its back, and calls up visions of idle, starving workmen and ruined manufacturers. The trusts and the millionaires which control them trouble it somewhat, and it tries hard to demonstrate that they are not necessarily an adjunct of American institutions.

Our contemporary avers that trusts abound in Great Britain; that industries and commercial institutions are being organized upon a new basis; that improved economic conditions are beginning to prevail and that all houses in "a small way of business" are rapidly being "pushed to the wall." In a word, that trusts are a development of the times, not the creation of any particular fiscal system.

Great Britain has been in the manufacturing business upon a large scale for at least as many decades as the United States has for years. The younger country has produced more millionaires within ten years than the older has in a hundred. How are we to account for this? Either the workmen and the consumers in Great Britain are better treated and are supplied with necessities upon more reasonable terms than the same classes in the United States, or the natural advantages of the new country are such that production is carried on upon a vastly more economical scale. If the latter explanation be accepted, there is no necessity whatever for protection being accorded manufacturers under the tariff, because the natural advantages of the country are such, with raw materials in such abundance and so favorably situated for economical conversion, that the competition of foreigners in the home market should be regarded as preposterous. Under a natural system of production, with such an abundance of raw material as the United States possesses, the home demands would have been satisfied and the domain of foreigners invaded and their trade in certain lines captured long ago. The only defence of the protective system, practically, that is attempted now, is that it enables American manufacturers to pay their workmen higher wages than the artisans in older countries receive. The revelations which followed the strike by the Pennsylvania coal miners hardly substantiate such a contention. The coal miners of Great Britain, we feel certain, are more generously treated than their brethren in some parts of America. Labor cannot be protected under any system that has yet been devised, and we have yet to learn that the capitalists of the United States are eager to pay more for the labor they require than the price that rules in the world's markets. Indeed, we have read of the importation of workmen from the very cheapest source of supply, Hungary, and other parts of central Europe. The relations of all parts of the industrial world are very intimate in these days of cheap and rapid communication. If the remuneration of mechanics in any particular line of in-

dustry were relatively so much better in the United States than in Great Britain, Germany and France, there would be an influx of labor to this side of the ocean which would very soon adjust the balance.

The truth is that the formation of trusts such as those which are to-day duping and fleecing the consumers of the United States is impossible in Great Britain. There are no duties to "protect" the Britons. They may organize industries in order to promote economy of production, but the moment they advance prices beyond a reasonable figure, their market is invaded by goods from Germany, France, the United States, or any country under the sun, because there is no tariff wall to preserve the market for them. The man in the United States with a "genius for organization" may eliminate internal competition, place consumers in the hands of producers, and receive a few millions, taken by law from the pockets of the people, as the price of his generalship.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was never partial to the ocean. The rollings of the mighty deep have never been responded to sympathetically by the Premier. Crossing the Atlantic has always been a trial and a tribulation to him. It must be a source of satisfaction to all Canadians, therefore, to learn that the Prime Minister, after a trip which was one of toil rather than of pleasure, of steady application to business of the highest importance to British Empire rather than of relaxation, has returned home in good health and after a short period of rest will be in as-fit condition as he ever was in his life, for the discharge of the important duties inseparable from his high position. There are still problems of vast importance to Canada and to the British Empire awaiting solution, problems which it is admitted must and will be solved some day, but which can only be attacked at the present time by one man. That man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there is strong evidence of the determination of the people of Canada to keep him at the head of the government until the work which he was raised up to perform is completed, or at least brought so near completion, that it may safely be left in the hands of time.

A "RUINED" INDUSTRY.

When Sir Charles Tupper was bewailing in parliament the downfall of the National Policy and calling attention to the heart-rending wail that was ascending to heaven from industries which he held ruin staring them boldly in the face, the leader of the Conservative party or that day was indulging in no mere flight of fancy. There was a wall in the air. A curious feature of that lamentation was that it came in part from a stove manufacturing company of London, Ontario, which a short time before had published a circular bewailing the prevailing dulness of trade. This document called forth the following comment from the Ottawa Free Press:

The McClary Manufacturing Company have given a striking proof of the value of the N. P. as a "prosperity maker." They have issued a circular in which they allege that their pay sheet is \$4,000 a week, and their collections much below current expenses, and that in consequence they are forced to reduce their expenses one-half. They regret the necessity of this reduction, but the "depression" forces them to do so. Such a circumstance is a better proof of the fallacy of the pretension that the N. P. brings plenty for the workingman in its train than all the talk in the world. The discharged men at McClary's are afforded an argument against protection that will be convincing.

But the wail of the McClary Manufacturing Company soon died away, or perhaps it was drowned in the hum of industry which followed immediately upon the proclamation by the Fielding tariff of 1897. A few months ago it was announced in Eastern papers that the company was about to enlarge its works to enable it to double their capacity. In consequence of this decision it desired certain concessions as to taxation because of the great impetus its enterprise would give the business of the city generally. That is the only wail that has been heard from the McClary Manufacturing Company since the N. P. went out of business. Only a few days ago a glowing account of its enterprise and its prospects appeared in the columns of the Colonist. That is the most gratifying evidence that could be given of the change that has come over business since the good old days of Conservative rule. Then the factory was running at half its capacity. Now it has been compelled to double the capacity of a factory that was then twice the size the business called for. Profitable are the ways of experience.

Chigoans are still in the lead for enterprise. Of all the citizens of the United States, they are probably most vitally affected in their households by the strike of the anthracite coal miners, for the situation of their city is cold, dreary and bleak. Hence, they display wonderful resource in providing themselves with the needful. Fuel is selling at anywhere between \$20 and \$30 a ton, according to the conscience or want of conscience of the dealers. Public opinion, judging from reports of daily occurrences, regards such rates as nothing short of robbery. Hence the man who has the courage of his convictions and outwits the minor coal baron is considered justified in his acts. The other day



Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Watches and clocks, like all machinery, require attention, and unless they receive it satisfactory performance is impossible. If any of your timepieces are not accurate we can put them in good order at a very moderate cost, and will send them to you when finished. Old jewelry made over and repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. REDFERN,
445 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Damson Plums, 8 lbs. for 25c.
Crab Apples, 6 lbs. for 25c.
Quinces, 6 lbs. for 25c.
Pears, 6 lbs. for 25c.

SWEET APPLES 90c Box, 6 lbs. For 25c
KING OF TOMPKINS, Red Apple 90c box
Hardress Clarke, 86 DOUGLAS STREET.

a driver for a dealer left his wagon containing four and a half tons of coal on the street for a few minutes while receiving instructions as to where it was to be delivered. In the presence of a sympathizing concourse one of the victims of circumstances and rapacity mounted the seat and drove away. The horses and wagon were returned to their owner, but the coal could not be traced. As a salvo to their conscience the police arrested a small boy with a bushel of the precious "stones" in his toy carriage. He had taken it from a railway yard and was probably rejoicing in the prospect of the comfort in store for a cold and cheerless household when the hand of the law gripped him tightly. The police of Chicago are not to be driven from the beaten paths of duty by the new conditions created by the unexpected enhancement of the value of coal.

To think that any newspaper would be fool enough to pay special telegraph tolls for a dispatch telling of the Doukhobors rising in rebellion. A company of Quakers rising and threatening to burn down a village, without being given the slightest provocation! Now there was once a rebellion provoked in the Northwest by incompetent government officials, and it cost the people of Canada some millions of dollars. Peace reigns there now and plenty abound, and it is a very difficult matter indeed to make up any grievance against the government. There is but one cry, and that is the Doukhobors; the Doukhobors! A few days ago one of the Mennonites in the same territory ran amuck and killed some men and children. Why not howl about the Mennonites? The Doukhobors are peaceful and law-abiding. Time may drive away some of their peculiar notions.

Crow's Nest coal is probably the cheapest on the continent to-day. The bargain made by the Dominion government for the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, by which the maximum price of Crow's Nest coal was fixed at \$2 per ton, might be studied with advantage by the British Columbia government in cases where railway charters are being given through coal-bearing districts. Large coal areas are known to exist in the Skeena river and Similkameen districts. Why not conserve that wealth for the people?

Justice moves fast enough sometimes in the United States, when there are no lawyers around to raise objections and the offence is committed by some one without resources or "pull." The Mayor of Pittston, Pa., was walking along the streets of the town a few days ago, when a man was arrested before his eyes for "lifting" a pair of shoes. Proof of guilt was ample and forthcoming on the spot, and the Mayor, after hearing the testimony, sentenced the prisoner to jail without leaving the sidewalk.

A country which is not bound round by rules, conventions and constitutions, etc., is sometimes not without its advantages. A dispatch in effect says: President Diaz of Mexico has seized a railway on which there is a strike and is running it with the aid of troops. He is too busy to bother about settling anything, so he just goes ahead and keeps the wheels turning.

A BACHELOR'S TRIUMPH.

To the Editor:—It appeared in your paper, and is still believed by a great many, that the undersigned, took second prize for white bread at the Sannich show this fall. I take pleasure in acknowledging my mistake. The joke was so good that I decided to let it remain as it was for a time. My ticket was accidentally placed on the bread made by the wife of a neighbor. I will just tell how it happened. My neighbor brought over to me the evening before the exhibition his goods for the show, asking me to take and enter same with mine, he having about eight entries and myself about the same number. It will be remembered that the morning in which the goods were to be entered was wet, consequently I was late in leaving, and having between eight and ten miles to drive had no time to spare when I arrived at the show grounds. I took my neighbor's and my own list into the office to get the tickets made out, then returned to the

building and placed the goods, about sixteen in number, after which I obtained the tickets. Three of the directors kindly assisted me in placing them on the articles. Of course I had to show the directors where the tickets should be placed, so I have nobody to blame but myself. I was along all right until we came to the bread. There were three loaves, one of my neighbor's and two of my own. Accidentally one of my tickets was placed on my neighbor's bread. Now this sounds pretty fishy, but it was an accident in every sense of the word. To tell the truth I was as much surprised to find that I had the best bread and would not have mixed the tickets for a good deal. I know very well that if I let the cat out of the bag then that I should have no rest all the afternoon, for people would not believe or take it as an accident, but as a trick of mine. So I decided to keep the cat tied up and received during the day many congratulations with the greatest of pomp and glory, well aware of course that I more deserved a kicking. I entered my bread, not so much for competition, as for fun, and got my fun and have nothing to thank for it but my luck. I can see very clearly that if I want to catch a fish at a dinner at a man's man's department I shall first have to capture a wife, but in the meantime let the cat make the bread and we place the tickets and I will beat the bread every time. And so the second prize and honors for white bread at the last Sannich show was captured by Mrs. H. T. Oldfield, Vale, and not by the "bachelor" as supposed.

H. T. OLDFIELD.

THAT "MEMORIAL."

To the Editor:—The character of the comments upon the memorandum handed to Mr. Blair, minister of railways, by the board of trade, is rather noteworthy. In not a single instance, excepting by myself at the meeting of the board, have the statements therein made been indorsed. A good deal has been said about its being too long, its containing more than a column of the Times, and it has been taken as absurd. It has been described as commonplace. Yet it stands on record as the first effort by any representative body in Victoria to place before a Dominion minister the several railway enterprises which this city is specially interested. When Mr. Blair visited the city in 1896 a memorial was presented to him, but it related chiefly to the British Pacific railway. The memorandum now referred to dealt with the Coast-Kootenay project, the proposed railway to the north of the island, the Canadian Northern, the proposed line from Kilmatarm Arm and the all-Canadian line to the Yukon. In these several proposals the people of Victoria are deeply concerned, and the board of trade said so.

Some people profess to be amused because, as they say, Mr. Blair declined to commit himself to the board in favor of all or any of the lines. To such persons an imaginary slight to the board is of more importance than anything else. It is more within the range of their capacity. But the board was neither slighted nor disappointed. It addressed the minister because it had something to say to him, not because it expected him to commit himself to the board in favor of anything. It was not designed for the information of the people of Victoria, to whom, perhaps, the statements made may seem commonplace, but for the information of a minister, who, on more than one occasion has expressed his wish to know the sentiments of the people of the West upon questions affecting transportation.

—CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

AUCTION SALE OF FARMING LANDS

In the Delta Municipality and Lots in the Village of Ladner.

MR. H. N. RICH WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT THE TOWN HALL, LADNER, AT AN EARLY DATE,

550 ACRES DELTA LANDS now known as the "Imperial Farm," situate in Township 5, New Westminster District; 6 lots with residence in the town or Ladner; and an island in the Fraser river close to Ladner, known as lot 452.

THE ABOVE FARM LANDS will be offered in lots to suit the desiring large or small holdings and will be sold on the following terms: 20 per cent. cash and balance on mortgage at five per cent. per annum with five per cent. of principal payable annually.

THESE LANDS ARE DRAINED AND FENCED, in a good state of cultivation, and have abundant supply of good water and to parties requiring Grain, Dairy or Stock Farms, presents an opportunity rarely met with to acquire first-class properties on such favorable terms, and are offered for sale to close up the estate of the late Mr. Thomas McLaughlin Bandmaster, Cav. Emilio Rivera. Prices, \$1,000, 750, and 500. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store Friday morning.

SPENCER'S.

More Shoe Bargains

Big Rummage Sale Begins Tuesday, 9 a. m.,
And continues all week. A general cleaning out of remnants of all kinds of shoes preparatory to relocating of this department in our new premises results in the following, which are only a few of many lines to be slaughtered.

Men's Dongola and Calf Shoes; sizes 5½, 6 and 10; regular price \$2.50 to \$4.00; sale price \$1.50.
Ladies' Vici Kid Button Boots (King quality); sizes 2½, 3 and 7; regular prices \$3.00 to \$4.50; sale price \$1.20.
Ladies' Satin Slippers, all shades and sizes, regular prices \$2.00 to \$4.00; sale price \$1.50.
Ladies' Satin Slippers all sizes and patterns, regular price 25c; sale price 12 1-2 cents.
Misses' and Children's Fine Leggings, regular prices \$1.50 and \$1.75; sale price 95c.
Ladies' Overgaiters, regular prices 75c to \$1.50; sale price 50c.

COME EARLY IF YOU WANT GOOD CHOICE.

FURS

The need for furs will soon be felt.
White Thibet Bows, \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.
Alaska Sable Bows, \$10.00 and \$12.50.
Mink Bows, \$1.75, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$12.50.
Grey Fur Bows, \$4.75.
Electric Seal Collarettes, trimmed with Alaska Sable stole fronts, with tails, \$35.00 to \$50.00 each.

Persian Lamb, trimmed with Alaska Sable, \$35.00 to \$50.00 each.
Shedders' Fur Sets, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, and 75c. each.
Large Size Lambs' Wool Bows, 25c. to 40c. each.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Blue Serge Suits, \$10.00.
This Suit is suitable for out door work. Extra weight, Indigo dye, will stand all sorts of weather. Salt water won't turn its color. All sizes.

Special Tuesday

Men's Undershirts, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities Tuesday 75c
We have shirts only in these lines, but we have qualities that will match them in drawers, of our regular \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities, but not the same color.

NEW HEMSTITCHED TIES FOR NEW SHOWING THIS WEEK.

Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art.

Mrs. Stone, teacher of dramatic art, rhetoric, elocution and physical culture, has been engaged by the Director. Ladies and gentlemen desiring a course in any of these branches will kindly communicate with the Secretary.

First Prize Awarded to the Gerhard Heintzman Planos

AT THE FAIR JUST CLOSED.
We have just received a carload of these beautiful instruments in various new styles and designs, including the handsome Planos ever brought to Victoria. Inspection invited.

Fletcher Bros.

TELEPHONE 885.

To Be Let, Leased, or Sold

Large, Superior Family Residence

No. 20 Russell street, Victoria West, close to railway station and tramcar line, now being renovated and improved, with modern conveniences. Apply to

Geo. C. Mesher & Co., BUILDERS, OR TO E. Johnson, Croftland.

The Annual Ball

Given by the Woman's Auxiliary Society, PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

Is fixed to take place on

Thursday, November 6th

At the Assembly Hall, Fort street. There will be a Gliderella for children and young people on the following night.

Patrons—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, His Worship the Mayor, Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief Pacific Squadron, and Mrs. Bickford, and the Captains and Officers of H. M. Navy, Col. Grant, R. E., and Mrs. Grant, and the Officers of the Garrison, the President and Board of Directors P. R. J. Hospital, the President and Members of the Woman's Auxiliary, P. R. J. Hospital.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Three Nights, Beginning With

Grand Sacred Concert

Sunday Evening

The season's musical treat. Return of the greatest Musical Organization in America.

ELLERY'S

Royal Italian Band

Increased to 55 musicians, 20 great soloists. Directed by Italy's Renowned Bandmaster, Cav. Emilio Rivera.

Prices, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store Friday morning.

Reliable, Fresh, Desirable

Coffee is good or bad, according to where you get it and how it has been prepared. Our Java and Mocha Coffee comes from the best growers in the world. It is grown and picked under the supervision of experienced and particular coffee men, is shipped with the greatest care, and is put on the market in a very attractive form. It is the Coffee you should use since it makes the very best beverage. One trial will convince you that our blend is unequalled.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28. 30 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

COMMON SENSE

When shall you begin your business course? Well, we cannot answer that question off hand. What do you want to study business for? If you wish to study business in order to improve yourself, or in order to have something to fall back upon in an emergency, or in order to manage your own business and make a possible success out of it, what is now but indifferently well pegging along, you may begin at any time it suits you best.

If, however, you desire us to place you into a position, it is different. We cannot cause position, we cannot make them. In placing you into a position we have to depend on the market, and the market depends upon the season. You know well that in certain seasons business is more brisk than at others. For example, spring and fall, from April to June, from the end of October to the middle of December. At these times, we have the largest demands on us, in fact, so large that we have to send out students who have not finished their course. In face of all this it stands to reason that the best time to begin a course is from 6 to 8 months prior to the business season. And, therefore, if you want to go to work you must begin now and not delay. While the time you spend at the College after you have finished your course is not wasted (because you perfect yourself all the time), still, it would be much nicer to go immediately into a position, and perfecting yourself in a business office, while earning full pay at the same time. Moral—Begin now.

The Vogel Commercial College, Vancouver, B. C.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:

Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Macintoshes, Oiled Clothing, Umbrellas

Full Lines. Lowest Prices.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

Letter orders will receive careful attention

Notice to Sportsmen

Having leased the shooting rights on my property at Sanich, B. C., all persons bound trespassing on the above property will be prosecuted under the new Game Act.

FRED. TURGOOSE, Sanich, B. C.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the B. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Quince and Citrons

... FOR PRESERVING ...

34 Cts. per lb. See Our Window

Mowat & Wallace,

Grocers, Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Provincial News.

NELSON.
A. Graham, of Victoria, provincial grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, came down from Revelstoke on Wednesday night, and was met at the depot by Deputy Grand Master Kilrain and a delegation from the local lodge. The grand master has visited a number of lodges in the Boundary, and will return here on Monday, November 2nd.

VERNON.
Deer are very scarce this fall, as there has not yet been sufficient cold or snow on the mountains to drive them down to the lower levels.

G. C. Hinton, of the Hinton Electrical Co., started two men at work on Wednesday wiring residences and places of business for the electric light. It is confidently expected that the system will be in operation by the first of the new year.

Mrs. R. Swift, passed away on Saturday, October 11th, at her residence in White Valley. The deceased was a native of this district, and a daughter of the late Vincent Duteau, one of the pioneers of the Okanagan.

ROSSLAND.
The last of the September pay rolls were distributed in Rossland on Wednesday, and it is demonstrated that the wage-earners of Rossland drew a substantial sum in wages during the period specified. The total is over \$93,000. The pay rolls distributed to workmen since the end of September have been as follows: Le Roi, \$35,000; Le Roi No. 2, \$4,000; Kootenay, \$28,000; War Eagle and Centre Star, \$25,000; Velvet, \$4,000; White Bear, \$1,500; total, \$93,500.

The aggregate wage roll represents the earnings of close to a thousand men, and approximately the same number will be employed during October unless the unforeseen occurs. While a few may be dropped in one or other of the mines the gradual increase at the War Eagle and Centre Star properties will probably take up the overflow thus caused and maintain the equilibrium of the pay roll.

A pretty wedding took place at the Baptist parsonage on Thursday morning, Pastor Morgan officiating. The principals were Mr. Daniel Rain, formerly operator in the Rossland C. P. R. depot, but now of the Tanashee ranch, Colville, Wash., and Miss Emma Hancock, one of Nelson's popular young ladies.

VANCOUVER.
On Wednesday evening, at 154 Tenth avenue, Rev. E. Robinson united in marriage Miss Mary McCullum and M. William Farrer. The bridesmaid and groomsmen, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haskins, themselves only entered the matrimonial state on Monday last.

The adjourned regular meeting of the board of school trustees was held on Friday. The report of the management committee was received and adopted. The report recommended the appointment of Miss M. Woodward to the Seymour school, Miss Newson to the Lord Roberts school, Miss M. Burns to the position rendered vacant by Miss Newson's new appointment, and Miss Campbell to the promotion schedule the following teachers were recommended for an increase in salary: Messrs. J. K. Green, D. M. Robinson, R. Spaulding, M. E. Shaver, J. A. Ingram, E. Murphy and the Misses C. McNair, Isabel Henderson, H. Olding and J. Johnstone.

While fishing at Hope Slough, Chilliwack, on Thursday, George Mearns was accidentally drowned. Just how the accident happened is not known. Mr. Mearns, who has for the last four years been living at Chilliwack, started out fishing during the morning, and when night came and he did not return, his friends set out to look for him. There are many dangerous places on the slough, and when the search party discovered his rod and outfit lying near one of these spots they at once suspected that he had fallen in. This proved to be the case, for the body was found in a trench-like hole, which he had apparently stumbled into. Mr. Mearns was 50 years of age. At one time he was engaged in the shoe business in Vancouver, but of recent years he had been farming near Chilliwack. The deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

In a cell in the city police station, about a week ago, two brothers named McLennan met after not seeing or hearing of one another for 17 long years. They left home when quite young, and came to Canada, drifting apart in a short time. The brothers lost all trace of each other, and, as mentioned above, until their arrest neither had any knowledge of the other's presence in the city. One brother was charged with being drunk and incapable, while the other was up on the new sections charge of being with an Indian woman. The former was fined the usual amount, \$2.50, or five days, while the latter was given two months at hard labor in the chain-gang, in which he is now serving. He was supposed by his friends in Scotland, according to a mine disaster in Nanaimo twelve years ago, and since then they could never find any trace of him. The one charged with drunkenness immediately paid his fine and has since left for the Orient. The brothers are said to have considerable money come to them in their home in Argyleshire, Scotland, and the one now

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL authorized \$4,000,000
CAPITAL paid up 2,000,000
Reserve 2,000,000

T. R. MERRITT, President.
Wm. Ramsay, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Cashier.
Wm. Ramsay, Manager.
Wm. Ramsay, Secretary.

Head Office, Toronto.
Branches in London, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR South-Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 5 P.M.
City of Seattle, Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jun. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 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Canada and the Nations

Speech of Hon. C. Fitzpatrick at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The banquet of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, in honor of the minister of justice, which took place on Tuesday evening last, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the society. A great gathering of Montreal's leading citizens of both political parties attended. Hon. Dr. Guérin proposed the health of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, speaking of his career as a gifted lawyer, a learned statesman and a patriotic Irishman.

The minister of justice, in his reply, said: "I most deeply thank you for your cordial welcome, which recalls a banquet given to me at Quebec a few years ago, when I first joined the present government. Then, however, I could recognize in the faces about me those who had been, and were still, my friends and neighbors, for, as John Bright once said, 'I have lived much among the tents of my own people.'"

"Now the scene is changed. I see around this board representatives of all shades of party politics and opinions; men of all creeds and nationalities. To a greater number of these I am entirely unknown. Most grateful to me is the sight on which my eyes now rest, and most grateful do I acknowledge this mark of esteem."

"You have been good enough, Mr. Chairman, you and Dr. Guérin, to refer to myself in very flattering terms, but I am not vain enough to imagine that this magnificent banquet is simply a tribute of public favor to one who is painfully conscious of his limitations and shortcomings. Dr. Guérin even suggested that I might be a follower of St. Ives. But he did not mention that the hymn in which the canonization of the good saint is recorded was composed by a disappointed suitor who dared not attack the judge, but vented his spleen on the lawyer. (Laughter.) I have no wish to follow St. Ives to canonization. I would be terribly lonesome—there are so many of my friends of whose company I should be deprived. (Laughter.) I am, of course, highly gratified with this expression of the warm, generous enthusiasm which is so characteristic of our race. At the same time I recognize in this varied assemblage a manifestation of the esteem in which you, Judge Doherty, and the gentlemen of St. Patrick's Society, the organizers of this banquet, are held, and evidence of the sympathy and regard entertained for their Irish fellow-citizens by those in the midst of whom they live."

What the Irish Have Achieved.

"Of that friendship and sympathy you and the Irish in Canada have not been, I believe, wholly unworthy. Coming to this country under conditions to which no reference is now necessary, our people were forced to climb the steep ascent which leads to places of preferment and power in the face of difficulties which to less courageous and vigorous men must have appeared almost insuperable; and we can fairly claim that some measure of success has attended our efforts. To the church we have given those numerous mitred statesmen of whom McGee spoke, and the name of the latter will live in this country so long as true eloquence is appreciated in our midst. Men of our race have worn the ermine with dignity and honor, and the profession to which I belong has not infrequently had an Irishman in the front rank, while in the medical profession Irish names have been, and are, household words."

"Among the great captains of commerce, as well as among those who are engaged in the silent task of clearing the forest and subduing the prairies, or in the work of diverting rivers and tunneling mountains, we have had those of whom we are justly proud; in a word, in the development of this country we have borne our part, and we may fairly claim that we have never allowed the undying love we bear our motherland to interfere with the deep affection we give to this, to some the land of our adoption, but to the great majority the land of our birth."

The Sacrifices of Patriotism.

"Our forefathers had wrongs to remember. In that land there have been and there are still, legal injuries to redress, but never have we faltered in our loyalty to Canada and Canadian institutions; never have we hesitated to give the best that was in us for the advancement of this country."

"Tried in the uses of adversity, we have learned that patriotism demands greater sacrifices than the mere payment of rates and taxes, and Irish blood has flowed freely when occasion demanded it in the defence of our common heritage."

"Perhaps I may be permitted to draw attention, in one phrase, but in no complaining spirit, to the somewhat anomalous position in which we have sometimes been placed. The Irish Catholics in Canada are a minority, and this is, and must of necessity be, a distinct disadvantage so long as the qualifications for public positions are made to depend upon considerations of race and creed, rather than upon fitness and capacity to do service to the state. If a position is to be assigned a Catholic, then we are deemed to form a part of the English-speaking minority in that class. If, on the other hand, language is a requisite, then we are of the Catholic minority. In either case, we are too often in the position of the man who is being ground between the upper and the nether millstone. Let us hope that we are ap-

proaching the dawn of the day—in fact, a streak of dawn is already in the sky—when honesty, ability, skill, training and devotion to duty shall be the sole qualifications for public service."

Dufferin's Prophecy.

"Thirty years ago a distinguished Irishman, then on the eve of leaving his native land to assume the Governorship of Canada, said: 'It may be doubted whether the inhabitants of the Dominion themselves are yet fully awake to the magnificent destiny in store for them, or have altogether realized the promise of their young and virile nationality. Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world Canada walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods and by the margin of her trackless streams, catching but broken glimpses of her radiant majesty as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely recking as yet the glories awaiting her in the Olympus of Nations.'"

"These words, spoken by one who is now no more, are true of Canada and Canadians to-day. The limitation of our own greatness is in our own hands. We have a glorious heritage, the bounds of which we only dimly realize—a heritage unequalled by any other people. We are not sufficiently conscious of those priceless possessions for which our fathers toiled and which it is now our privilege to enjoy. Under that ample measure of responsible government, with political freedom which is the envy of less fortunate possessions of the British Crown, it is time for us to turn ourselves, without reference to creed or party, to internal development, and to place Canada in that position to which nature calls her, which her resources

"The supreme advantage which Great Britain has enjoyed all through the Victorian era is just this, that in an age of steel she has found iron and coal to work it with lying side by side beneath her fields. Colonel Stuart Harrison has called the glowing bars of the furnace the foundation upon which rests the industrial prosperity of the United Kingdom."

"Speaking of the recent past, this is certainly true; but to-day we are in the

den more than half the fresh water of the globe, and our national river, connecting the Atlantic with the great lake system in the very heart of the continent, must always remain the true commercial highway of the country; the royal road on the broad bosom of which should travel to the sea a large share of the products of all those lands bordering on the waters which it drains. I realize that the 'vaster possibilities' of our Canadian waterways are associated with cheapness rather than with speed."

"It is the cost of carriage, and not any fractional saving of time, which determines the route by which the produce of the west is taken to the market; but in these busy times it is necessary also to realize that the mile has practically ceased to be the measure of distance; it is now become the hour, and we must demonstrate that the route by the St. Lawrence is not only shorter in point of distance, and cheaper than that by way of Buffalo and New York, but that, measured by time, our ports have ceased to be two days further away from Liverpool than the United States."

"But here I stop, through fear that I may be charged with repeating what I have already said, and because I am anxious not to poach on other men's preserves. In many other ways, however, this wonderful wealth of waterways weighs the scale when we are balancing the probabilities as to the future which fate has in store for the Dominion. Without insisting further upon the part which is played by the rivers and canals of Canada in bringing to market the produce of our prairies, our forests, our coal fields and our factories, there is another resource which is only beginning to be tapped, and which ought some day to go far to secure for the Dominion a long lead in the great world struggle for commercial supremacy."

Era of Electricity.

"The supreme advantage which Great Britain has enjoyed all through the Victorian era is just this, that in an age of steel she has found iron and coal to work it with lying side by side beneath her fields. Colonel Stuart Harrison has called the glowing bars of the furnace the foundation upon which rests the industrial prosperity of the United Kingdom."

"Speaking of the recent past, this is certainly true; but to-day we are in the

stronger claim upon the gratitude of the people. Take the facilities for higher education offered by Laval University, and you will find that the blessings of liberal culture are brought within the reach of a poorer class of people than is probably the case in any other country in the world. There are no great endowments to make fees a matter of slight consequence, but the spirit of sacrifice is an abiding tradition within its walls, and its doors are open to all comers, because its professors are content to give their services for a pittance."

"On the other hand, nowhere has private wealth recognized its public duties with greater generosity than here in Canada. It is not necessary to recall, in the presence of a Canadian audience, the names of the men whose benefactions have endowed McGill University with the revenues of a principality. It may be of interest, however, to mention that a writer in the London Times was recently moved to express the hope that Cambridge University might yet find friends to emulate the example of the benefactors of McGill. I am bound to add that the writer does not seem very hopeful."

The Railroads Across the Plains.

"If we are to consider public spirit in another aspect, we may well ask: Wherever did a people perform such a great work as, when still numbering less than 4,000,000, all told, we laid a railroad across the plains and through the Rockies, and joined the oceans? It was a sublime instance of national faith, supported by untiring energy and courage. Even to-day you can look with confidence across our southern border to see whether the seventy millions of the republic can show anything to surpass the all-Canadian route to the Orient."

"The hammer stroke that drove home the last rivet in the last rail in the line which now unites the West and the East with a band of iron did something more than complete one of the greatest engineering feats of the century. It put an end to the old era, in which Canada was a mere geographical expression for a number of sundried, squabbling and sometimes almost mutinous provinces. The limbs of the young giant were knit more closely together; then realizing for the first time how mighty was his strength, how great his resources, how magnificent his opportunities, the consciousness of his power came to him, and a new nation was born."

"I have done. I dare not be so bold as to forecast the future which Heaven holds in store for this favored land, but let me repeat, in conclusion, those words of D'Arcy McGee: 'There is in this country room and to spare for one united people under one flag, but there is no room for two, three or four jealous, suspicious, contending nationalities.'"

NOTICE!

Hotels and restaurants—John Labatt's London India Pale Ale and XXX Stout is sold wholesale by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Pithet & Leiser, Turner, Beeton & Co., and Hudson's Bay Co.

At the King's dinner table there are separate servants for each person.

TENDERS

Steel Bridge

At Point Ellice, Victoria, B. C.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Point Ellice Bridge," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the twenty-seventh day of Oct., 1902, at 4 p. m., for the construction of a steel superstructure of a bridge at Point Ellice. Plans and specifications and all necessary information will be furnished by Mr. C. H. Topp, City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 15th, 1902.

NOTICE

Application will be made by the undersigned at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for the transfer of the license to sell beer, spirits and other fermented liquors by retail at the Capital Saloon, number 7 Yates street, Victoria, from Robert Williams to W. F. Craig and A. C. McDonald, of Victoria.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1902.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Victoria & Sidney Railway Co.

Anyone having accounts against the Victoria & Sidney Railway previous to October 15th, are requested to present statement of the same not later than 25th inst.

S. F. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

How Some Victoria Financiers Express Themselves Concerning The Dominion Co-operative Home-Building Association.

The manager of a city financial institution says: "Why, you have a good thing! This is entirely wrong, and we will give \$5 to the school boy or girl who gives us the first correct intelligent solution of the problem, and explain how we got the following figures which were given in answer to the above: If we got all the man pays we would only receive 6.30 per cent. per annum on the investment, but we only receive 1-11 of this amount, which is less than 1-10 of the amount named by the financier. The problem is: We furnish a man with a \$1,000 home on which he pays \$25.00 per month, \$5.00 is credited to his account as payment on the home, the balance of 50c goes to the Association for reserve fund and expenses. In 200 months he owns the home. What per cent of interest per annum does he pay? Answer: must be handed into the office, 30 Broad street, before 11 a. m. on Tuesday, October 21st."

"Viewing our national life from another side, we may assert that for instances of the public spirit, of the care for the common good, which are the healthiest and surest expressions of national consciousness, no Canadian has to look far afield. In this connection it is hard to say whether the poverty of one district or the wealth of another has

A.B.C. BEERS

Famous the World Over—Fully Matured.

Order from Turner Beeton & Co.



Dominion Hotel

VICTORIA, B. C. Stephen Jones.

Free Bus.

First Class Table and Service

Rooms With or Without Bath

American Plan—\$1.25 to

\$2.50 per day.

European Plan—(room only)

50c to \$1.50 per day.

Imperial Hotel

CORNER VIEW AND DOUGLAS STS.

Opera Block, Victoria, B. C.

Under American and European Plans.

Strictly First-Class.

H. GRIEVE, Proprietor.

TELEPHONE 847.

Good Washed Nut Coal, \$5.00 per ton.

This is a good fuel for cook stoves.

TELEPHONE 847.

Tea Table

Our English buns toasted are delicious.

iced coffee rings, French brioche. Try

our whole wheat buns, an excellent addition

to the tea table. Made only

AT CLAY'S

TEL. 101.

30 FORT ST.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE, PIPE, IRON AND STEEL, PAINTS AND OIL. SOMETHING GOOD: IRONITE VARNISH.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD., Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

EDDY'S "HEADLIGHT" MATCHES

These matches are by far the cheapest and most economical of any on the market. The finest matches in the world, made from soft corky pine and especially suitable for domestic use. Put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors, each box containing about 500 matches—three boxes in a package.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

Everybody ASK FOR Non Sulphurous, Odorless, Every Stick a Match Every Match a Light.

Orders received at the business office of the Times, 26 Broad street.

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VICTORIA B.C.

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VICTORIA B.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS

For Disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory.

COAL.

Coal lands may be purchased at \$10.00 per acre for soft coal, and \$20.00 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at such rate as may from time to time be specified by Order in Council shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.

Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding Free Miner's Certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$10.00 per annum for an individual, and from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A Free Miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's Office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00.

At least \$100.00 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When \$200.00 has been expended or paid the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent. of the PLACER MINING, MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T., EXCEPTING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5.00, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained. DREDGING IN THE RIVERS OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T., EXCEPTING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

A Free Miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, rights for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate low water.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental \$10.00 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.00.

DREDGING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the first day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental \$100.00 per mile for first year, and \$10.00 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty ten per cent. on the output in excess of \$15,000.00.

PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Creek, Gulch, River and Hill Claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Placer Claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end bearing notice of location, must be obtained within ten days if the claim is within ten miles of Mining Recorder's Office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim, and each person in his or its employment, except house servants, must hold a Free Miner's Certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of the mine, less an annual charge of the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee \$15.00. Royalty at the rate of five per cent. charged on the gross output of the claim, with the exception of an annual exemption of \$5,000.00.

No Free Miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and Free Miners, not exceeding five in number, may work their claims in partnership, by filing notice and paying fee of \$2.00. A claim may be abandoned and another obtained on the same claim, creek or river, by giving notice, and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.00, or in lieu of work payment may be made to the Mining Recorder each year for the first three years of \$200.00 and after that \$400.00 for each year.

A certificate that work has been done or fee paid must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a Free Miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made, and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

HYDRAULIC MINING, YUKON TERRITORY.

Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one mile or more, may be leased for twenty years, provided the ground has been prospectively by the applicant or his agent; is found to be unsuitable for placer mining; and does not include within its boundaries any mining claims already granted. A rental of \$150.00 for each mile of frontage, and a royalty of five per cent. on the gross output, less an annual exemption of \$25,000.00, are charged. Operations must be commenced within one year from the date of the lease, and not less than \$5,000.00 must be expended annually. The lease excludes all base metals, quartz, and coal, and provides for the withdrawal of unoperated land for agricultural or building purposes.

PETROLEUM.

All unappropriated Dominion Lands shall, after the 1st of July, 1901, be open to prospecting for petroleum. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities he may acquire 640 acres of available land, including and surrounding his discovery at the rate of \$1.00 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, 19th Dec., 1901.

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The Great English Remedy.
Sold and Recommended by all
Druggists in Canada. Only reliable
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Throat, Lungs, and Windpipe. It is
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